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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Dec 2003 VOL 139 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Dec 2003 (20031214/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

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129 IS NOT VALID HERE

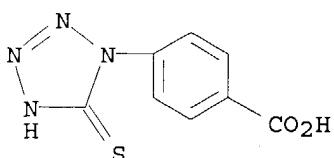
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L8	116182	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	N4C/ES
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L12	18380	SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L10	SSS FUL	L9
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L20	31098	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 OR L18
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L24	42	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L23 AND L21
L25	83251	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	COVALENT?/OBI OR COVALENT?/AB
L26	1	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L24 AND L25
L27	108718	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	MERCAPTO?/OBI OR MERCAPTO?/AB
L28	6	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L27 AND L24
L29	28	SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L17 OR L26 OR L28

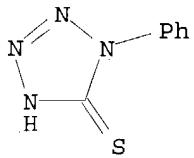
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L29	ANSWER 1 OF 28	CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:470985	CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:28594	
TITLE:	Manufacture of photographic emulsion containing silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin	
INVENTOR(S):	Takahashi, Kazutaka; Yanagi, Terukazu	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan	
SOURCE:	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent	
LANGUAGE:	Japanese	
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1	
PATENT INFORMATION:		

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003172985	A2	20030620	JP 2001-372981	20011206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-372981	20011206
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:28594				
AB	The emulsion is manufactured by supplying Ag halide particles formed in the presence of a modified gelatin Gel-L1(L2ZSH) _n (Gel = residue which reactive group L1 removed from gelatin; L1 = ≥1 reactive group of CO ₂ , NH, N, O, S, NHC(:NH ₂)NH, and NHC(:NH)NH in gelatin; L2 = bivalent or trivalent linking group; Z = N-containing aromatic heterocycle; n = 1, 2) into a reaction vessel for their nucleation and growth. The tabular Ag halide particles are characterized by average circular diameter ≥0.6 μm, thickness <0.2 μm, and (111) parallel principal planes in their total projection area ≥50%. The emulsion is monodispersed and shows high sensitivity.			
IC	ICM G03C001-035			
ICS	G03C001-015; G03C001-047			
CC	74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)			
ST	photog emulsion monodisperse silver halide tabular grain; mercapto azole modified gelatin photog emulsion; pyridinium compd photog emulsion manuf			
IT	Photographic emulsions (manufacture of monodispersed silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin)			
IT	Gelatins, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (modified; manufacture of monodispersed silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin)			
IT	466658-29-7 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (crystal phase-controlling agent; manufacture of monodispersed silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin)			
IT	23249-95-8DP, reaction products with gelatin RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (manufacture of monodispersed silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin)			
IT	23249-95-8DP, reaction products with gelatin RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (manufacture of monodispersed silver halide tabular grain using modified gelatin)			
RN	23249-95-8 CAPLUS			
CN	Benzoic acid, 4-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



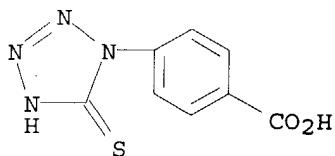
L29 ANSWER 2 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:898256 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:178096
 TITLE: Formation and optical properties of silver nanoparticles in gelatin layers containing ultradispersed silver halides
 AUTHOR(S): Sergeeva, O. V.; Stashonok, V. D.; Mamedov, A. A.; Kulakovitch, O. S.; Rakhmanov, S. K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: NII Fiz.-Khim. Problem, Belgosuniv., Belarus
 SOURCE: Vestsi Natsyyanal'nai Akademii Navuk Belarusi, Seryya Khimichnykh Navuk (2002), (3), 39-45
 CODEN: VNBNFX; ISSN: 1561-8331
 PUBLISHER: Belaruskaya Navuka
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB Some peculiarities of formation and optical properties of nanosized silver particles in model layers (gelatin matrix with ultradispersed silver or AgHal distributed in it) were investigated. It was shown that phys.-chemical conditions affect the size and shape of silver particles formed in gelatin layers containing silver halides during reduction. Some properties and conditions of silver nanofilaments formation in the layers were determined.
 CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 IT 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (formation and optical properties of silver nanoparticles in gelatin layers containing ultradispersed silver halides)
 IT 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (formation and optical properties of silver nanoparticles in gelatin layers containing ultradispersed silver halides)
 RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



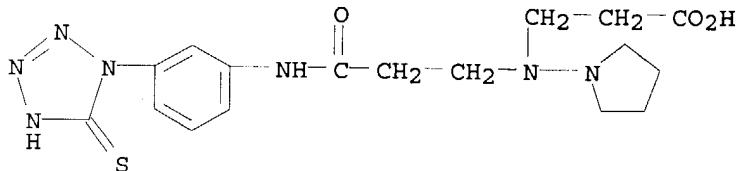
L29 ANSWER 3 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:886194 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:391013
 TITLE: Modified water-soluble polymers and storage-stable photographic materials having them with suppressed aggregation of silver halides
 INVENTOR(S): Yanagi, Terukazu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 55 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

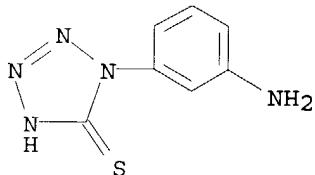
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 2002332356	A2	20021122	JP 2001-140391	20010510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 2001-140391	20010510
AB	The invention relates to water-soluble polymers (gelatin, for example) having silver halide-adsorbing groups (Q) and reducing groups (R)...with oxidation potential 0-0.6V. The groups Q may be ZSH (Z = N-containing aromatic hetero ring) and R may be derived from R61R62NOH or R63R64N2R65R66 (R61, R62 = H, substituent, may form a ring; R63-66 = H, alkyl, aryl, hetero ring, may be combined to form a ring).				
IC	ICM C08H001-00				
CC	ICS C07K014-78; G03C001-04; G03C001-047 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)				
IT	Section cross-reference(s): 38 6066-82-6DP, N-Hydroxysuccinimide, reaction products with dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, modifying compds., and gelatin 15058-51-2DP, reaction products with gelatin 23249-95-8DP, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, and gelatin 25952-53-8DP, WSC, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, modifying compds., and gelatin 202461-87-8DP, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, and gelatin 475641-43-1DP, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, and gelatin				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (modified gelatin for storage-stable photog. color films with good dispersibility of silver halides)				
IT	140-88-5, Ethyl acrylate 1885-14-9, Phenyl chloroformate 4229-44-1, Methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride 63234-71-9, 1-Aminopyrrolidine hydrochloride 71205-32-8 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (modified gelatin for storage-stable photog. color films with good dispersibility of silver halides)				
IT	15058-51-2P 475641-43-1P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (modifying compds.; modified gelatin for storage-stable photog. color films with good dispersibility of silver halides)				
IT	23249-95-8DP, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, and gelatin 475641-43-1DP, reaction products with hydroxysuccinimide, dimethylethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, and gelatin RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (modified gelatin for storage-stable photog. color films with good dispersibility of silver halides)				
RN	23249-95-8 CAPLUS				
CN	Benzoic acid, 4-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 475641-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN β -Alanine, N-[3-[(3-[(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]amino)-3-oxopropyl]-N-1-pyrrolidinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

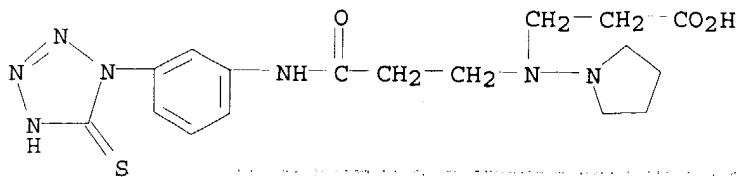


IT 71205-32-8
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (modified gelatin for storage-stable photog. color films with
 good dispersibility of silver halides)
 RN 71205-32-8 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1-(3-aminophenyl)-1,2-dihydro-, monohydrochloride
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

IT 475641-43-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (modifying compds.; modifying gelatin for storage-stable
 photog. color films with good dispersibility of silver halides)
 RN 475641-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN β -Alanine, N-[3-[(3-[(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]amino)-3-oxopropyl]-N-1-pyrrolidinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 4 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:814722 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:331019

TITLE: **Silver halide photographic**emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and
photographic light-sensitive materialINVENTOR(S): Yanagi, Terukazu; Sakurazawa, Mamoru; Takeda, Naohiro;
Maruyama, Yoichi; Takada, Katsuyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 73 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002155398	A1	20021024	US 2001-26843	20011227
JP 2002357878	A2	20021213	JP 2001-310289	20011005
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-397237	A 20001227
			JP 2001-78191	A 20010319
			JP 2001-102468	A 20010330
			JP 2001-310289	A 20011005

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:331019

AB Disclosed is a modified gelatin obtained by reacting a gelatin and a compound which contains a **nitrogenous aromatic ring** having a **mercapto** group to form **covalent** bond with a reactive group in the gelatin, an introduction amount of the compound in the gelatin being 1.0×10^{-6} mol to 2.0×10^{-3} mol per 100 g of the gelatin. According to the present invention, it is possible to provide an excellent emulsion silver halide and light sensitive material of a high sensitivity and a small variation in the photog. property due to lapse of time. In particular, the modified gelatin of the present invention has an effect of inhibiting aggregation of silver halide grains after lapse of time of dissoln. of the emulsion, and permits preparation of a silver halide emulsion which has been improved in the problem of deterioration in the photog. property in coating and is excellent in suitability for preparation

IC ICM G03C001-035

ICS G03C001-047

NCL 430567000

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST modified **gelatin silver halide** photog. emulsion film

IT Photographic emulsions

Photographic films

(color; **silver halide** photog. emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and photog. light-sensitive material)

IT **Gelatins, preparation**
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products; **silver halide** photog. emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and photog. light-sensitive material)

IT 25952-53-8, 1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RGT (Reagent); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (condensing agent; in preparation of modified **gelatin**)

IT 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RGT (Reagent); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (in preparation of modified **gelatin**)

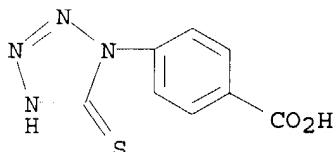
IT 85-44-9DP, Phthalic anhydride, reaction products with **gelatin**
 552-30-7DP, Trimellitic anhydride, reaction products with **gelatin**
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (silver halide photog. emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and photog. light-sensitive material)

IT 23249-95-8DP, reaction products with **gelatin**
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (silver halide photog. emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and photog. light-sensitive material)

IT 23249-95-8DP, reaction products with **gelatin**
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (silver halide photog. emulsion comprising modified **gelatin** and photog. light-sensitive material)

RN 23249-95-8 CAPLUS

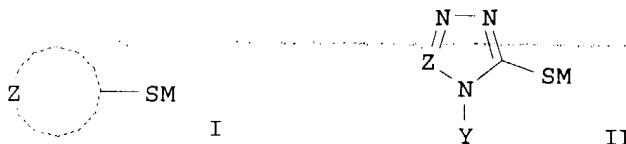
CN Benzoic acid, 4-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



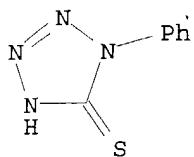
L29 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:654938 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:218658
 TITLE: **Silver halide photographic material containing heterocyclic mercapto compound**
 INVENTOR(S): Oikawa, Noriki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 36 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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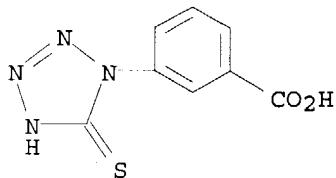
JP 2001242586 A2 20010907 JP 2000-60454 20000301
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-60454 20000301
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:218658
GI



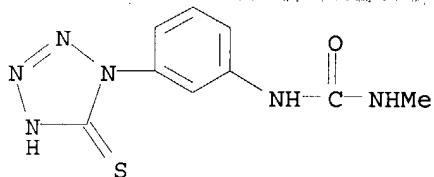
AB	The material free from a hydrazine derivative comprises a support having thereon ≥ 1 photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layer and ≥ 2 light insensitive hydrophilic colloid layers, where (1) the emulsion layer shows Ag to gelatin ratio ≥ 1 , (2) the emulsion layer and/or the colloid layer contains I (Z = N-containing heterocycle; M = H, metal, ammonium) or II (Z = N, CX; X = alkyl, aryl; M = H, metal, ammonium; Y = alkyl or aryl with a hydrophilic group), and (3) a layer not adjacent to the emulsion layer contains a development accelerator. It is processed at development time ≤ 20 s, developer replenishment ≤ 200 mL/m ² , and fixer replenishment ≤ 300 mL/m ² . It shows improved storage stability, high sensitivity, and rapid and stable processing capability at low developer replenishment.
IC	ICM G03C001-34
	ICS G03C001-047; G03C001-295; G03C001-74; G03C005-29; G03C005-31; G03C005-395
CC	74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST	photog emulsion silver gelatin ratio; heterocyclic mercapto compd photog emulsion; development accelerator photog film; low replenishment processing photog film
IT	Photographic emulsions (photog. emulsion with controlled silver/ gelatin ratio and containing heterocyclic mercapto compound)
IT	86-93-1 15909-66-7 86893-76-7 99131-26-7
	RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (photog. emulsion with controlled silver/ gelatin ratio and containing heterocyclic mercapto compound)
IT	86-93-1 15909-66-7 86893-76-7 99131-26-7
	RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (photog. emulsion with controlled silver/ gelatin ratio and containing heterocyclic mercapto compound)
RN	86-93-1 CAPLUS
CN	5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



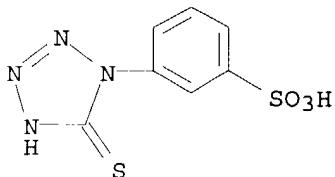
RN 15909-66-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 86893-76-7 CAPLUS
CN Urea, N-[3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]-N'-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 99131-26-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:11039 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:216609
TITLE: In situ generated photolytic silver in a gelatin

AUTHOR(S):
CORPORATE SOURCE:

matrix: an approach for high-throughput SERS spectroscopy applying microtiter plates
Saegmueller, Bernd; Brehm, Georg; Schneider, Siegfried
Institut fur Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie,
Friedrich-Alexander-Universitat Erlangen-Nurnberg,
Erlangen, D-91058, Germany

SOURCE: Applied Spectroscopy (2000), 54(12), 1849-1856
CODEN: APSPA4; ISSN: 0003-7028
PUBLISHER: Society for Applied Spectroscopy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To develop a high-throughput anal. method based upon surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) spectroscopy, the authors have successfully tested the possibility of generating SERS-active silver surfaces from home-made AgX dispersions deposited in the wells of com. available microtiter plates. In an effort to reduce the number of preparation steps, the SERS-active

silver metal surface is generated from the silver halides in situ after sample application by the tightly focused Raman probe laser. The intensity of the SERS signal increases initially with the conditions for a high-enhancement factor becoming optimal. Later on, it decreases as the solvent is evaporated completely. The signal can, however, be restored to a great extent by adding new refreshing solvent, preferably methanol. Pilot expts. using aromatic thiols and amines as test analytes proved that sample vols. ≥ 1 mL with analyte concns. down to 10-6 M are sufficient for recording of SERS spectra suitable to identify the analyte. A feasibility study was performed aimed at the identification of several analytes contained in the various fractions of the output of an anal. HPLC instrument.

CC 80-5 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 73

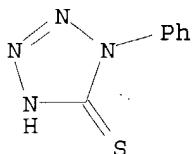
IT 62-53-3, Aniline, analysis 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercapto-tetrazole 91-60-1, 2-Thionaphthol 106-45-6, 4-Methylthiophenol 606-41-7 613-13-8, 2-Aminoanthracene 13362-78-2

RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; SERS spectroscopy using in situ generated photolytic silver in a gelatin matrix)

IT 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercapto-tetrazole
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; SERS spectroscopy using in situ generated photolytic silver in a gelatin matrix)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:367119 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:10964

TITLE: An imaging element for making an improved printing

plate according to the silver salt diffusion transfer process

INVENTOR(S): Jonckheere, Marcus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agfa-Gevaert N.V., Belg.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1004935	A1	20000531	EP 1998-203955	19981123
EP 1004935	B1	20020612		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6136496	A	20001024	US 1999-430142	19991029
JP 2000162765	A2	20000616	JP 1999-325684	19991116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-119074P P 19980208				
EP 1998-203955 A 19981123				

AB An imaging element is provided comprising in the order given on a grained and anodized side of an Al support (i) an image receiving layer containing phys. development nuclei, (ii) a photosensitive layer containing a Ag halide emulsion in H₂O permeable relation with the image receiving layer and (iii) optionally an anti-stress layer in H₂O permeable relation with the image receiving layer, characterized in that underlying the photosensitive layer there is a layer comprising at least 10 mg/m² of a copolymer containing at least 1 mol% of tetraallyloxyethane.

IC ICM G03F007-07

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 2503-56-2, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-tetraazaindene 50795-56-7, Maleic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 202934-74-5, Silver chloride iodide 271244-58-7

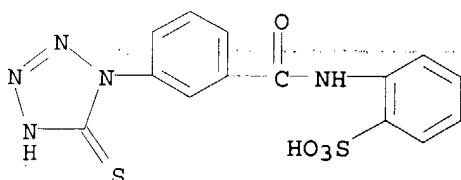
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (Photosensitive neg.-working cadmium-free orthochromatically sensitized gelatin emulsion layer containing)

IT 271244-58-7

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (Photosensitive neg.-working cadmium-free orthochromatically sensitized gelatin emulsion layer containing)

RN 271244-58-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 2-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)benzoyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



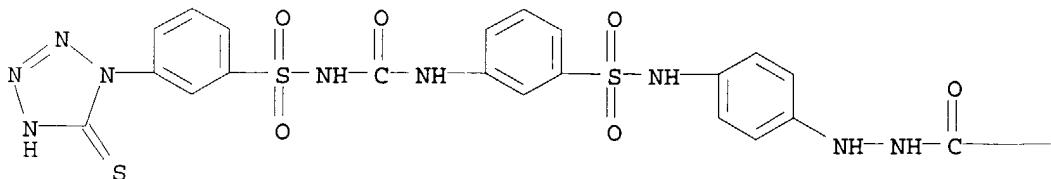
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67644 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:129929
 TITLE: Silver halide photographic material for printing
 platemaking and manufacture thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Hirabayashi, Kazuhiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 38 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

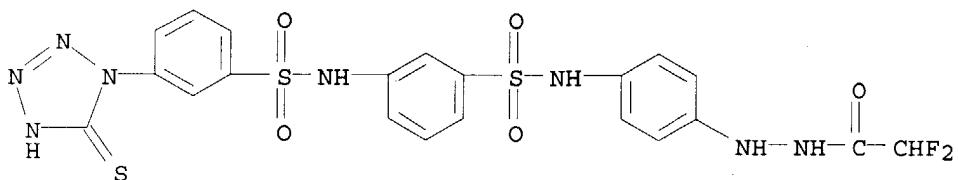
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000029158	A2	20000128	JP 1998-198655	19980714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-198655	19980714
AB In the title photog. material possessing ≥ 1 Ag halide emulsion layer on a support, all the layers containing gelatin and a polystyrene derivative having sulfonic acid groups or its salt in the photog. constitutive layers on the emulsion layer side satisfy the following conditions: (i) the ratio of the amount of the gelatin to that of the polystyrene derivative is 3.0-15.0 and (ii) the gelatin concentration of the coating solns. for the layers is 2.5-10.0 weight% and the total amount of the gelatin coated on the emulsion layer side is 1.4-2.4 g/m ² . A method of manufacturing the photog. material is also claimed. The coating solns. show improved coatability and the photog. material exhibits high applicability to rapid processing.				
IC	ICM G03C001-047			
CC	74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)			
IT	183252-42-8 184098-67-7 210694-55-6 212135-15-4			
	RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)			
	(photog. film with controlled content of gelatin and polystyrene with sulfonic acid group)			
IT	184098-67-7 212135-15-4			
	RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)			
	(photog. film with controlled content of gelatin and polystyrene with sulfonic acid group)			
RN	184098-67-7 CAPLUS			
CN	Acetic acid, difluoro-, 2-[4-[[[3-[[[[3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

PAGE 1-A



— CHF₂

RN 212135-15-4 CAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid, difluoro-, 2-[4-[[3-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 9 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:735408 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:45210

TITLE: **Silver halide photographic material using gelatin-compatible polymer as high contrast-promoting agent**

INVENTOR(S): Furukawa, Akira; Mitsui, Shinobu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10301220	A2	19981113	JP 1997-104844	19970422
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-104844	19970422
AB The title material contains a polymer having a functional group selected from SX (X = N-containing heterocyclic group) and SC(:S)NR1R2 (R1, R2 = alkyl which may form a ring) which links to its termini in ≥ 1 of the constitutive layers. The polymer shows high compatibility with gelatin and has no influence on the photog. properties, and the material shows good storage stability, high sensitivity, and high contrast.				
IC ICM G03C001-04				
ICS G03C001-34				
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)				
Section cross-reference(s): 38				
ST contrast promoting agent polymer photog; mercapto terminate polymer photog; thiocarbamate terminate polymer photog; thiuram sulfide terminate polymer photog				

IT Photographic films
(photog. film containing **gelatin**-compatible polymer as high contrast promoting agent)

IT 216964-78-2P 216964-98-6P 216965-00-3P
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing **gelatin**-compatible polymer as high contrast promoting agent)

IT 216964-83-9 216964-87-3 216964-90-8 216964-92-0
216964-95-3 216965-02-5 216983-92-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing **gelatin**-compatible polymer as high contrast promoting agent)

IT 86-93-1, 5-**Mercapto**-1-phenyltetrazole
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of polymer as high contrast-promoting agent)

IT 216964-78-2P 216964-98-6P 216965-00-3P
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing **gelatin**-compatible polymer as high contrast promoting agent)

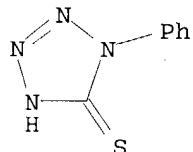
RN 216964-78-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [(1E)-2-(acetoxy)-2-ethoxy-1-methylethenyl]triphenyl-, chloride, telomer with 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-5H-tetrazole-5-thione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 86-93-1

CMF C7 H6 N4 S



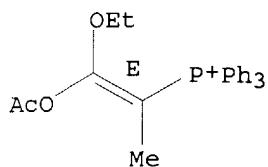
CM 2

CRN 216964-77-1
CMF (C25 H26 O3 P . Cl)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 119946-80-4
CMF C25 H26 O3 P . Cl

Double bond geometry as shown.

● Cl⁻

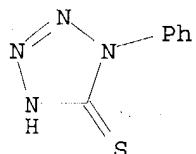
RN 216964-98-6 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [[3-(diethylamino)propyl]amino]oxo-, 2-[4-[(4-ethenylphenyl)amino]phenyl]hydrazide, telomer with 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-5H-tetrazole-5-thione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 86-93-1

CMF C7 H6 N4 S



CM 2

CRN 216964-97-5

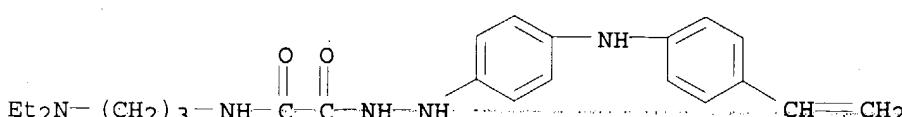
CMF (C23 H31 N5 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 216964-96-4

CMF C23 H31 N5 O2



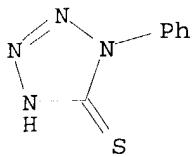
RN 216965-00-3 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 3-oxo-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, telomer with 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-5H-tetrazole-5-thione and 4-ethenylbenzenesulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 86-93-1

CMF C7 H6 N4 S

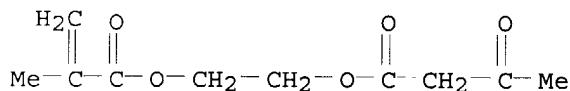


CM 2

CRN 216964-99-7
 CMF (C₁₀ H₁₄ O₅ . C₈ H₈ O₃ S)x
 CCI PMS

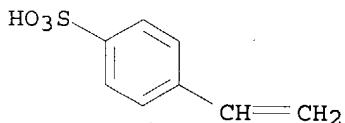
CM 3

CRN 21282-97-3
 CMF C₁₀ H₁₄ O₅



CM 4

CRN 98-70-4
 CMF C₈ H₈ O₃ S



IT 216964-90-8 216964-95-3 216965-02-5

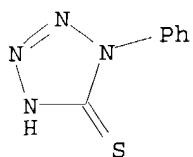
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. film containing **gelatin**-compatible polymer as high contrast promoting agent)

RN 216964-90-8 CAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, (7-oxo-8-nonenyl)triphenyl-, chloride, telomer with 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-5H-tetrazole-5-thione and 2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 86-93-1
 CMF C₇ H₆ N₄ S

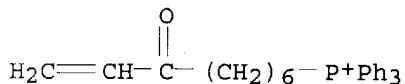


CM 2

CRN 216964-89-5
CMF (C27 H30 O P . C3 H5 N O . Cl)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

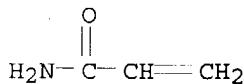
CRN 216964-88-4
CMF C27 H30 O P . Cl



● Cl -

CM 4

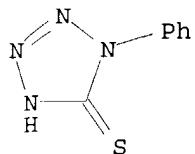
CRN 79-06-1
CMF C3 H5 N O



RN 216964-95-3 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-, telomer with
α-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-ω-[2-[(1-oxo-2-
propenyl)amino]ethoxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 86-93-1
CMF C7 H6 N4 S



CM 2

CRN 216964-94-2

CMF ((C₂ H₄ O)_n C₁₁ H₂₂ N₂ O₂)_x

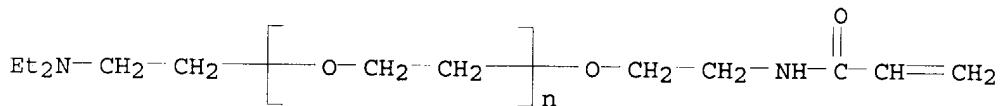
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 216964-93-1

CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₁₁ H₂₂ N₂ O₂

CCI PMS

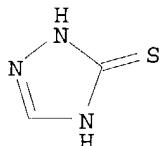


RN 216965-02-5 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, chloride, telomer with 1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione and 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3179-31-5

CMF C₂ H₃ N₃ S

CM 2

CRN 216965-01-4

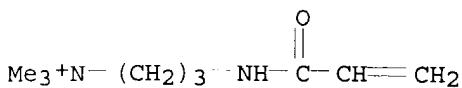
CMF (C₉ H₁₉ N₂ O . C₈ H₁₅ N O₂ . Cl)_x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 45021-77-0

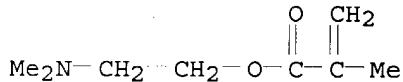
CMF C₉ H₁₉ N₂ O . Cl



● Cl⁻

CM 4

CRN 2867-47-2
CMF C8 H15 N O2



L29 ANSWER 10 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:656161 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:323838
 TITLE: **Silver halide photographic material and its processing method**
 INVENTOR(S): Miura, Osamu; Nagahama, Masaru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10268472	A2	19981009	JP 1997-77441	19970328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-77441 19970328

AB The material comprises a support having thereon ≥ 1 Ag halide emulsion layer and ≥ 1 light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer containing TiO₂ and N-containing **heterocyclic** compound having ≥ 1 **mercapto** group (preferably **mercaptotetrazoles**) between the support and the emulsion layer, wherein the total gelatin content of the emulsion side layers is ≤ 5 g/m². The material is processed by an automatic developing apparatus involving continuously developing and fixing processes within 60 s. The material shows improved resolving power without causing fog and silver stain and is suitable for rapid processing.

IC ICM G03C001-91

ICS G03C001-035; G03C001-047; G03C001-34; G03C005-26

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST **silver halide** photog material automatic development; fog inhibition photog development; **mercapto nitrogen** contg **heterocycle** photog material; **mercaptotetrazole** light insensitive layer photog material; titania intermediate layer photog

material
 IT Photographic development
 Photographic films
 Photographic fog inhibitors
 (rapid automatic development of **silver halide**
 material containing **mercaptotetrazole** and titania in intermediate
 layer for fog inhibition)
 IT **Gelatins, uses**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (rapid automatic development of **silver halide**
 material containing small amount of **gelatin** showing fog inhibition)
 IT 86-93-1 15909-66-7 15909-94-1 23249-95-8 33898-72-5 38065-29-1
 99131-26-7 105219-34-9 132029-26-6 132029-27-7
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (fog inhibitor; rapid automatic development of **silver**
halide material containing **mercaptotetrazole** and titania
 in intermediate layer for fog inhibition)
 IT 13463-67-7, Titania, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (rapid automatic development of **silver halide**
 material containing **mercaptotetrazole** and titania in intermediate
 layer for fog inhibition)

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:335110 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:73984

TITLE: Silver halide photographic material containing
 hydrazine and gelatin-interacting compound, its
 process and the image-forming method

INVENTOR(S): Muramatsu, Yasuhiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 73 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

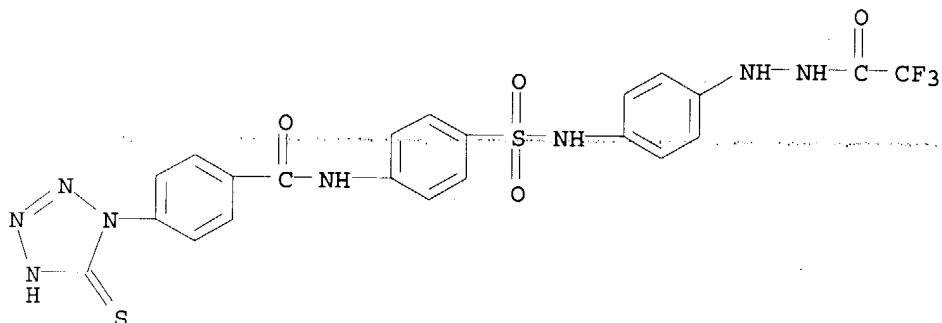
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10133317	A2	19980522	JP 1996-292617	19961105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-292617	19961105

AB Claimed photog. material having a Ag halide emulsion layer on a support
 contains a hydrazine derivative and an amine having a functional group or the
 precursor which reacts with the amino or carboxy group in the side chain
 of the gelatin mol. The amine or the precursor has the structure
 $AmLnR1NR2R3$ (I; A = functional group or the precursor stated above; R1 =
 alkylene, alkenylene, arylene; R2 and R3 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl; L =
 linkage group; m = 0, 1; n = 1-4). Also claimed is the method for
 processing the material by an automatic processor using a reductone-containing
 developer solution of pH of 9.0-10.9 with the replenishing rate of 30-200
 L/m^2 . Further claimed is the image-forming method comprising developing
 the photog. material with a solid processing chemical. It provides an image
 with low fog, low black pepper d. and high contrast, even by the low pH
 developer solution. It also has a good processing stability. Suitable
 compds. I are N-(vinylsulfo-ethyl)diethylamine, N-(vinylsulfo-
 ethoxyethyl)diethylamine, N-[1-ethyl-1-(4-ethyleneiminocarbonylaminophenoxy)]diethyl amine, n-[epoxymethoxy(triethoxy)ethyl]diethylamine, etc., and
 suitable reductone added to the developer as the developing agent is an
 ascorbic acid derivative

IC ICM G03C001-06
 ICS G03C001-295; G03C005-26; G03C005-29; G03C005-30; G03C005-31
 CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)
 IT 17700-22-0 197900-28-0 208936-75-8 208936-76-9 208936-77-0
 208936-78-1 208936-79-2 208936-80-5 208936-81-6 208936-82-7
 208936-83-8 208936-85-0 208936-86-1 208936-87-2 208936-88-3
 208936-89-4 208936-90-7 208936-91-8 208936-92-9 208936-93-0
 208936-94-1 208936-95-2 208936-96-3 208936-97-4 208936-98-5
 208936-99-6
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. material containing hydrazine and **gelatin**-interacting
 amine compound for photomech. use)
 IT 197900-28-0
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. material containing hydrazine and **gelatin**-interacting
 amine compound for photomech. use)
 RN 197900-28-0 CAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid, trifluoro-, 2-[4-[[[4-[(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)benzoyl]amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



L29 ANSWER 12 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:454496 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:154536
 TITLE: Electronic structure of AgBr as revealed by
 ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy: effect of
 stabilizer, antifoggants and gelatin
 Inami, Yoshiyasu; Tani, Tadaaki
 AUTHOR(S):
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ashigara Res. Lab., Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.,
 Kanagawa, Japan
 SOURCE: IS&T's Annual Conference, Final Program and
 Proceedings, 49th, Minneapolis, May 19-24, 1996 (1996)
 , 1. IS&T--The Society for Imaging Science and
 Technology: Springfield, Va.
 CODEN: 64RAAJ
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB UPS was used to determine the height of the top of the valence band of AgBr
 evaporated layers. The AbBr layers were coated with aqueous solns. or aqueous
 gelatin
 solns. of TAI photog. stabilizer (4-hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-
 tetraazaindene), PMT antifogging agent (1-phenyl-2-mercaptotetrazole),
 benzotriazole, Br-, and KSCN. The deposit of an aqueous gelatin solution of
 Br-

raised the top of the valence band of AgBr layer, but the deposit of aqueous solution of KBr had no effect on the height of the top of the valence band. The deposit of aqueous gelatin solns of TAI, PMT, benzotriazole, and KSCN lowered the top of the valence band of AgBr.

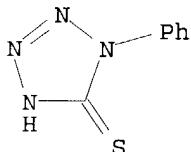
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 86-93-1 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 333-20-0, Potassium thiocyanide 2503-56-2, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-tetraazaindene 7785-23-1, Silver bromide 24959-67-9, Bromide, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(UPS study of effect of stabilizers and antifoggants and gelatin on electronic structure of AgBr)

IT 86-93-1
RL: PRP (Properties)
(UPS study of effect of stabilizers and antifoggants and gelatin on electronic structure of AgBr)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 13 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:560782 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:312254

TITLE: A comparative investigation of replication techniques used for the study of (S + Au)-sensitized AgBr microcrystals

AUTHOR(S): Buschmann, V.; Schryvers, D.; Van Landuyt, J.; Van Roost, C.; De Keyzer, R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: EMAT, RUCA, Univ. Antwerp, Antwerp, B-2020, Belg.

SOURCE: Journal of Imaging Science and Technology (1996), 40(3), 189-201

PUBLISHER: IS&T--The Society for Imaging Science and Technology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A full understanding of the chemical sensitization of silver halide microcrystals with nanoscale silver/gold-sulfide clusters requires knowledge of both their nature and distribution on the microcrystal surface. Because direct electron microscopy studies of sensitized silver halide microcrystals are almost impossible, due to the electron-induced release of photolytic silver, one must resort to reliable preparation techniques such as carbon replication or gelatin encapsulation. In the present study different replication techniques are investigated and compared. For cubic and octahedral silver bromide microcrystals, the carbon replica technique in combination with the complexing agent 1,2,4-triazolium thiolate is favored, because the traditional complexing agent, sodium thiosulfate, itself creates silver sulfide clusters as artifacts, which hampers the investigation of genuine silver-sulfur sensitization centers. Gelatin encapsulation, an alternative to carbon replication, shows severe reduction problems created during the hardening process of the gelatin. Tabular crystals, on the other hand, can be

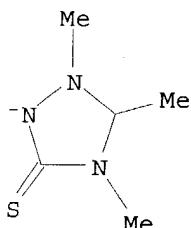
CC replicated by the latter process without the need for hardening.
 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)

IT 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 17370-06-8
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (complexing agent; carbon replication and **gelatin**
 encapsulation for electron microscopy of sulfide-gold-sensitized AgBr
 microcrystals)

IT 17370-06-8
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (complexing agent; carbon replication and **gelatin**
 encapsulation for electron microscopy of sulfide-gold-sensitized AgBr
 microcrystals)

RN 17370-06-8 CAPLUS

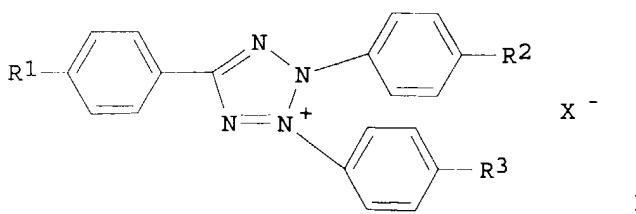
CN 1H-1,2,4-Triazolium, 4,5-dihydro-2,3,4-trimethyl-5-thioxo-, inner salt
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



*** FRAGMENT DIAGRAM IS INCOMPLETE ***

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:547987 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:181156
 TITLE: **Silver halide photographic**
 material and its processing
 INVENTOR(S): Wakasugi, Yasuhiro; Nakamura, Hiroshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 34
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08160562	A2	19960621	JP 1994-303634	19941207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-303634	19941207
GI				



AB The process comprises the steps of exposing an Ag halide photog. material, including ≥ 1 emulsion layer containing ≥ 90 mol% AgCl and ≥ 1 protective layer on a support, where the outermost layer of the emulsion layer side contains a <4 μm amorphous and a ≥ 4 μm (amorphous) matting agent, each for 4-80 mg/m², and has a 25-200 mmHg surface-smoother value, developing, fixing, and washing using an automatic developing apparatus in replenishment rates of ≤ 200 mL/m² for a developing solution and ≤ 300 mL/m² for a fixing solution. The material includes I (R1-3 = alkyl, amino, acylamino, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, halo, carbamoyl, acylthio, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, acyl, cyano, nitro, mercapto, sulfoxy, aminosulfoxy; X = halo, an (in)organic acid residue, or an anionic activating agent) and/or A-N(A1)N(A2)B [A = an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocycle; B = acyl, forming -N:C(R9)(R10) with A2 and N atoms; R9 = an alkyl, an aryl, a heterocycle; R10 = H, an alkyl, an aryl, a heterocycle; A1-2 = H, acyl, sulfonyl, oxanyl], in a hydrophilic-colloid layer in the emulsion layer-side and/or in the emulsion layer. The material shows good retaining ability of transparency and prevents mat-pin generation.

IC ICM G03C001-06
ICS G03C001-035; G03C001-32; G03C001-74; G03C001-76; G03C001-95; G03C005-26; G03C005-31; G03C005-395

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST silver halide photog material processing;
replenishment rate silver halide photog material;
tetrazolium hydrazine photog silver halide

IT Gelatins, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic-colloid layer; silver halide photog.
material and its processing)

IT Photographic films
Photography
(silver halide photog. material and its processing)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(amorphous, matting agent; silver halide photog.
material and its processing)

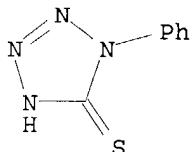
IT 104497-77-0 180678-11-9
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hardness-controlling agent; silver halide photog.
material and its processing)

IT 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(matting agent; silver halide photog. material and
its processing)

L29 ANSWER 15 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:643372 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:61967
 TITLE: Enzyme-containing bath for recovery of silver from
gelatin-containing printing plates
 INVENTOR(S): Kitteridge, John Michael; Mallison, Malcolm James
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Du Pont (UK) Ltd., UK
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 651063	A1	19950503	EP 1994-307892	19941027
EP 651063	B1	20000510		
R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
GB 2283335	A1	19950503	GB 1994-21668	19941027
GB 2283335	B2	19971119		
CA 2134585	AA	19950429	CA 1994-2134585	19941028
JP 07216466	A2	19950815	JP 1994-289084	19941028
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1993-22202 19931028				
AB The Ag in photosensitive gelatin-based coatings on a substrate is recovered by washing in an aqueous bath or solution containing an enzyme for degradation of the gelatin layer, as well as a flocculating agent for the colloidal Ag particles. The treatment is suitable for removing the spent coating, and the flocculated Ag can be separated and recovered by filtration with bath recycling. The enzyme is typically bromelain, papain, or a bacterial protease added at 0.001-10 g/g of gelatin, and the flocculant can be a cationic polymer or CaCl ₂ used at 0.01-10 g/g Ag.				
IC	ICM	C22B007-00		
	ICS	C22B011-00		
CC	54-2 (Extractive Metallurgy)			
Section cross-reference(s): 74				
IT	86-93-1	139-08-2, Benzylidimethyltetradecylammonium chloride 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, processes 28553-91-5, Methyldodecylxylylenebistrimethylammonium chloride 53754-72-6, Poly(1,1-dimethyl-3,5-dimethylenepiperidinium chloride) 164715-29-1, Glokill-RP	26062-79-3, Merquat 100	
	RL:	PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (flocculant; silver recovery from spent gelatin -containing printing plates by washing and flocculation)		
IT	86-93-1			
	RL:	PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (flocculant; silver recovery from spent gelatin -containing printing plates by washing and flocculation)		
RN	86-93-1 CAPLUS			
CN	5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L29 ANSWER 16 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:198779 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:92759

TITLE: Silver halide photographic materials

INVENTOR(S): Sekiguchi, Tadashi; Yoshida, Kazuhiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

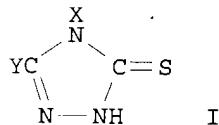
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06230508	A2	19940819	JP 1993-14804	19930201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-14804	19930201
OTHER SOURCE(S) :		MARPAT 122:92759		
GI				



AB In the material comprising ≥ 1 photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layer on a support, ≥ 1 of the hydrophilic colloidal layer (including the Ag halide emulsion layer) contains polymer latex stabilized with gelatin and I (X, Y = H, amino, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, alkenyl, acylamino, sulfonamide). The material is suitable for rapid processing, prevents Ag sludge generation, and shows high sensitivity and storage stability.

IC ICM G03C001-34
ICS G03C001-04

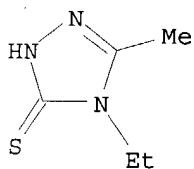
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 6232-85-5 29448-76-8
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing triazole derivative and gelatin-stabilized polymer latex)

IT 6232-85-5 29448-76-8
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing triazole derivative and gelatin-stabilized polymer latex)

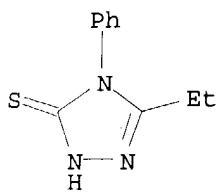
RN 6232-85-5 CAPLUS

CN 3H-1,2,4-Triazole-3-thione, 4-ethyl-2,4-dihydro-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 29448-76-8 CAPLUS

CN 3H-1,2,4-Triazole-3-thione, 5-ethyl-2,4-dihydro-4-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



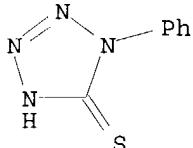
L29 ANSWER 17 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:90676 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:90676
 TITLE: Method of processing a silver halide radiographic element
 INVENTOR(S): Bucci, Marco; Marchesano, Carlo; Ferrari, Dino;
 Illuminati, Carlo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 559061	A2	19930908	EP 1993-102834	19930224
EP 559061	A3	19950118		
EP 559061	B1	20020502		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
US 5318881	A	19940607	US 1993-20983	19930222
JP 06043601	A2	19940218	JP 1993-46537	19930308
JP 3247477	B2	20020115		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1992-MI503 A 19920306
 AB This invention relates to a method of processing an image-wise exposed silver halide photog. material by: (a) developing the photog. material for 5 to 15 s in an aqueous developing solution; (b) fixing the photog. material for 5 to 15 s in an aqueous fixing solution; and (c) washing the photog. material for 5 to 20 s; wherein both the developing and fixing solns. are free of gelatin hardeners. The method is particularly intended for use in processing radiog. films which comprise at least one silver halide emulsion layer containing tabular silver halide grains having an average diameter to thickness ratio of at least 3:1 and highly deionized gelatin, and showing a swelling index lower than 140% and a melting time of from 45 to 120 min. The method shows the advantages of lower environmental pollution and shorter processing times.

IC ICM G03C005-26
 ICS G03C005-16
 CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 IT 64-02-8, Tetrasodium EDTA 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 86-93-1
 92-43-3, Phenidone 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, uses 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃) 5401-94-5, 5-Nitroindazole 10043-35-3, Boric acid, uses 152742-53-5, Budex 5103
 RL: USES (Uses)

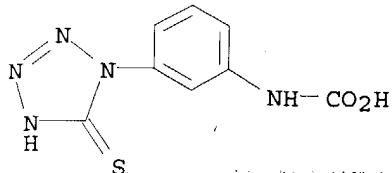
IT (gelatin hardener-free photog. processing solution containing)
 86-93-1
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (gelatin hardener-free photog. processing solution containing)
 RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 18 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:49192 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:49192
 TITLE: Photographic fog inhibitors with reactable group with dispersion media
 INVENTOR(S): Saito, Mitsuo; Okamura, Hisashi; Ikeda, Tadashi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 17 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

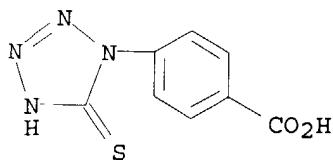
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04226449	A2	19920817	JP 1991-146503	19910523
US 5213959	A	19930525	US 1991-718180	19910620
US 5275931	A	19940104	US 1992-980734	19921124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-161924	19900620
			JP 1991-146503	19910523
			US 1991-718180	19910620

AB In the Ag halide photog. materials essentially containing Ag halide particles, dispersion media, fog inhibitors containing reactive pendant groups which form covalent bond with the media, and hardening agents. The elution of the fog inhibitors to developer is prevented, the developer can be used repeatedly, and fog inhibitors in the developed photog. material works as antiseptics.
 IC ICM G03C001-34
 ICS G03C001-30
 CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 25
 IT 145413-36-1D, gelatin derivative 145413-37-2
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. fog inhibitor, reactable with dispersion media)
 IT 145413-36-1D, gelatin derivative
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (photog. fog inhibitor, reactable with dispersion media)
 RN 145413-36-1 CAPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid, [3-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)phenyl]- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 19 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:523791 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:123791
 TITLE: Antifogging agent for silver halide photographic materials derived from modification of gelatin
 INVENTOR(S): Hirabayashi, Shigeto; Kaguchi, Hiroyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 03037643	A2	19910219	JP 1989-171878	19890705
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1989-171878	19890705
AB	The claimed antifogging agent is a modified gelatin containing an antifoggant moiety in its mol. structure. The photog. material with the antifoggant shows good sensitivity without fog, and good storage stability under high temperature and moisture. Thus, gelatin treated with 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-tetrazaindene-2-carboxylic acid was added to Ag(Br,I) emulsion to give a photog. film.				
IC	ICM G03C001-34				
IC	ICS G03C001-047				
CC	74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)				
IT	69-89-6 2349-67-9 23249-95-8 38065-06-4 40775-86-8 61346-19-8 135755-79-2 135755-80-5				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(gelatin modified with, for photog. fog inhibitor)				
IT	23249-95-8				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(gelatin modified with, for photog. fog inhibitor)				
RN	23249-95-8 CAPLUS				
CN	Benzoic acid, 4-(2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L29 ANSWER 20 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:41541 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:41541
 TITLE: Image-receiving materials for silver complex diffusion-transfer process
 INVENTOR(S): Okazaki, Atsuji; Tsubakii, Yasuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61149956	A2	19860708	JP 1984-277242	19841225
JP 03012309	B4	19910219		
US 4643962	A	19870217	US 1985-789953	19851021
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1984-225273	19841025
			JP 1984-277242	19841225
			JP 1985-49640	19850313
			JP 1985-102404	19850513
			JP 1985-102405	19850513
			JP 1985-173753	19850806
			JP 1985-178362	19850812
			JP 1985-188214	19850826

AB The title image-receiving materials having an image-receiving layer containing a white pigment and phys. development nuclei on ≥1 side of a support have a gelatin-containing overlayer. The image-receiving materials can be sufficiently dyed by using a water-soluble anionic dye. Thus, a poly(ethylene terephthalate) film with a subbing layer was coated with a composition containing gelatin, a NiS colloidal solution, 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole, a gelatin hardener, a surfactant, TiO₂, and a dispersing agent then overcoated with a composition containing lime-processed gelatin, a gelatin hardener, and a surfactant to give an image-receiving material. The material was lapped over an imagewise exposed photosensitive material, treated with a diffusion-transfer processing solution, removed from the photosensitive material, and then etching bleach-treated to give a white opaque image, which was dyed well by using an anionic dye as compared to a control without the overcoat layer.

IC ICM G03F007-06
 ICS G03F007-00

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole
 RL: USES (Uses)

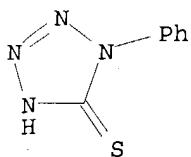
(image-receiving layer containing gelatin and white pigment and phys. development nuclei and, for diffusion-transfer photog. materials)

IT 86-93-1, 1-Phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole
 RL: USES (Uses)

(image-receiving layer containing gelatin and white pigment and phys. development nuclei and, for diffusion-transfer photog. materials)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 21 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:414608 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:14608
 TITLE: Thermally developable, light-sensitive material
 INVENTOR(S): Masukawa, Toyoaki; Koshizuka, Kunihiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 82 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 136142	A2	19850403	EP 1984-306324	19840914
EP 136142	A3	19861120		
EP 136142	B1	19900411		

R: DE, FR, GB

JP 60061747	A2	19850409	JP 1983-169321	19830916
JP 01046053	B4	19891005		
US 4584267	A	19860422	US 1984-650815	19840913

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1983-169321 19830916

AB A photosensitive thermally developable material for diffusion transfer imaging contains a Ag halide, an organic Ag salt, a reducing agent and a binder containing gelatin and/or a gelatin derivative and poly(vinyl alc.) having

a viscosity average polymerization degree ≤ 700 . Thus, a solution containing 6% aqueous

poly(vinyl alc.) 600, 6% aqueous gelatin 200 mL, benzotriazole Ag salt 22.6 g was ball milled for 48 h to give a Ag salt dispersion 1. To 150 mL of 8% aqueous poly(vinyl alc.) were added 1% MeOH solution of 3-amino-4-allyl-5-mercaptop-1,2,4-triazole 14 mL, phthalazine 0.8, phthalic acid 1, tert-butylhydroquinone 2.1 g, 8% aqueous gelatin solution 50, dispersion 1 200 mL

and a Ag(Br,I) emulsion (particle size 0.06 μm , AgI 4 mol. %, gelatin content 60 g/kg emulsion) 25 mL. The obtained solution was coated on a paper support to give a wet thickness of 55 μm , dried, overcoated with a protective film, imagewise exposed and heat-developed at 150° for 20 s. Poly(vinyl alc.) used in the preparation of the material had viscosity (for 4% solution) of 3 cps at 2°, saponification degree 88.2%, and polymerization

degree 260. The material provided image with Dmax 1.58 and Dmin 0.12.

IC ICM G03C001-02

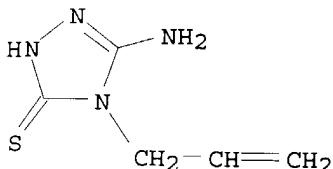
CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 88-99-3, uses and miscellaneous 253-52-1 1948-33-0 22257-44-9
 76267-74-8 81910-16-9 96879-64-0

RL: USES (Uses)

(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing, binder for,

IT containing gelatin and poly(vinyl alc.) with low polymerization degree)
 IT 76267-74-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing, binder for,
 containing gelatin and poly(vinyl alc.) with low polymerization degree)
 RN 76267-74-8 CAPLUS
 CN 3H-1,2,4-Triazole-3-thione, 5-amino-2,4-dihydro-4-(2-propenyl)- (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 22 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:123036 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:123036
 TITLE: Image receptor material
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd. , Japan
 SOURCE: Belg., 24 pp.
 CODEN: BEXXAL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 900528	A1	19850102	BE 1984-213613	19840907
JP 60057835	A2	19850403	JP 1983-166185	19830909
JP 63036651	B4	19880721		
JP 60136742	A2	19850720	JP 1983-247118	19831226
US 4605609	A	19860812	US 1984-643027	19840821
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1983-166185	19830909
			JP 1983-247118	19831226

AB Gelatin containing \leq 1000 ppm Ca (through treatment with lime) and having a gel concentration of \geq 280 g (determined by PAGI procedure) is used in image receptor to achieve improved surface resistance (hardness) while maintaining good image optical d. Thus, a paper support coated with polyethylene and corona discharge-treated was overcoated with a composition (2 g/m²) containing gelatin (270 ppm Ca) 16 g, the reaction product of poly(vinyl alc.) and ethylene-maleic anhydride polymer 40 g, a 5 mmol/L solution of colloidal Ag sulfide 40, a 1% MeOH solution of 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole 10, 5% aqueous formalin 8, 5% aqueous Na lauryl sulfate 10, and H₂O 250 mL, dried,

conditioned at 70% relative humidity for 24 h, heated at 40° for 7 h, processed with an alkaline solution while in contact with an imagewise exposed

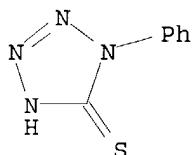
diffusion-transfer photog. emulsion, and separated and washed with H₂O to give an image of reflection d. 1.66 and transmission d. 3.86 vs. 1.57 and 3.48, resp., for a control using gelatin containing 4100 ppm Ca.

IC ICM G03C

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 50-00-0, uses and miscellaneous 86-93-1 151-21-3, uses and

miscellaneous 2736-18-7 11113-75-0 25155-30-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. image receptor material containing, calcium-containing **gelatin** for)
 IT 86-93-1
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. image receptor material containing, calcium-containing **gelatin** for)
 RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 23 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:70041 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:70041
 TITLE: Diffusion of processing components in emulsion layer versus depthwise development
 AUTHOR(S): Shiao, D. D. F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, 14650, USA
 SOURCE: Photographic Science and Engineering (1984), 28(6), 233-8
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 CODEN: PSENAC; ISSN: 0031-8760

AB The diffusion of processing components into an emulsion layer was incorporated into the math. model of chemical development proposed by Shiao and Dedio (1981). To implement the model properly, diffusion coeffs. of certain processing components in gelatin were determined. The model is in good agreement with exptl. results. Because of the intricate coupling between diffusion of relevant components and Ag development rate, the amount of Ag developed at a given time exhibits a significant spatial gradient (depthwise development) when the emulsion layer is incompletely developed. The model is used to probe questions concerning: (1) the effect of Ag and gelatin coverages on the rate of Ag development; (2) how to estimate diffusion-limited development time in a rapid processing mode; (3) local depletion of developing agent in the emulsion layer during development and how depletion is related to depthwise development.

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

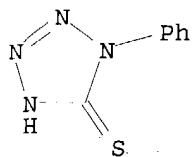
IT 51-78-5 86-93-1 92-43-3 123-31-9, uses and miscellaneous
 136-85-6 150-75-4 2503-56-2 13047-13-7

RL: PRP (Properties)
 (diffusion coefficient of, in **gelatin**, photog. development in relation to)

IT 86-93-1
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (diffusion coefficient of, in **gelatin**, photog. development in relation to)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 24 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:36645 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:36645
 TITLE: Silver complex diffusion-transfer image receiving materials
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59166952	A2	19840920	JP 1983-41695	19830314
JP 63036650	B4	19880721		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-41695 19830314
 AB Title materials have an image receiving layer containing lime-processed gelatin with jelly strength ≥ 280 g (by PAGI method). The materials provide transferred Ag images with high d. Thus, a support was coated with a composition containing lime-processed gelatin (308 g jelly strength), Ni2S

colloidal solution, 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole, 2,4-dichloro-6-hydroxy-s-triazine Na salt, and Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate, dried, humidity-controlled, and then heated at 40° for 7 days to give an image receiving material. The transferred images on the image receiving material showed high reflection d. (on a paper support) and high transmission d. (on polyethylene terephthalate support) compared to a control using low jelly strength gelatin.

IC G03C005-54

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 86-93-1 2386-53-0 2736-18-7 12137-08-5 21548-73-2
 25155-30-0 26338-57-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(diffusion-transfer photog. image receptor sheet with gelatin layer containing)

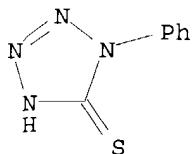
IT 86-93-1

RL: USES (Uses)

(diffusion-transfer photog. image receptor sheet with gelatin layer containing)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 25 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:561176 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:161176
 TITLE: Low coating weight silver halide element
 INVENTOR(S): Schadt, Frank L., III
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4460679	A	19840717	US 1983-514174	19830715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1983-514174	19830715

AB A high speed photog. element providing high quality pos. or neg. images consists of (1) a support, (2) a layer containing a chemical bleachable, high strength tinctorial colorant and a hardener, (3) a timing layer, and (4) ≥ 1 photosensitive Ag halide layer. Thus, a poly(ethylene terephthalate) support subbed on both sides with a layer of vinylidene chloride-alkyl acrylate-itaconic acid copolymer mixed with alkyl acrylate polymer and coated on both sides with a thin anchoring substratum of gelatin was coated with a gelatin layer of blue colloidal Ag at 6.6 mg Ag/dm² to provide a Ag covering power of .apprx.356, dipped in a hardener solution (3% aqueous glyoxal) for 1 min, air dried, coated with a timing layer of

gelatin 13 mg/dm², overcoated with a high-speed medical x-ray emulsion containing 98 mol % AgBr and 2 mol % AgI at 42 mg Ag halide/dm², and then with a hardened gelatin protective layer. The element was imagewise exposed for 10-2 s on a Mark 7 sensitometer (FT-118 Xe flash tube) containing 1.0 neutral d. filter and a Number 207763, 10-2 compensating attenuator grid, developed in phenidone-hydroquinone developer for 90 s, fixed in a thiosulfate both for 90 s, washed in H₂O 30 s, dried, bleached in a bath prepared by diluting a concentrate containing AcOH 10 mL, K alum 25, K borate

20, KBr 20, K ferricyanide 60 g, and H₂O to 1 L 1:3 with H₂O, fixed in thiosulfate for 90 s, and rinsed with H₂O to give a D_{max} of 2.6 \pm 0.2.

IC G03C005-24; G03C001-00; G03C001-76

NCL 430409000

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 15052-19-4

RL: USES (Uses)

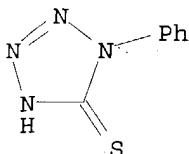
(photog. bleaching retardant, in low silver coating weight material with gelatin layer containing colloidal silver and hardener)

IT 15052-19-4

RL: USES (Uses)

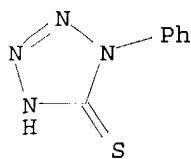
(photog. bleaching retardant, in low silver coating weight material with

RN 15052-19-4 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-, sodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



● Na

L29 ANSWER 26 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:77458 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:77458
 TITLE: Penetration of developer components in gelatinous and emulsion layers
 AUTHOR(S): Red'ko, A. V.; Mitrofanov, V. V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Leningr. Inst. Kinoinzh., Leningrad, USSR
 SOURCE: Journal fuer Signalaufzeichnungsmaterialien (1981), 9(4), 255-68
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB The diffusion of developing solution components into gelatin and emulsion layers and the influence upon the time of penetration of such factors as layer thickness, its hardness, Ag halide concentration, the nature and structure of developing and antifogging agents as well as alkalies were studied. The mutual influence of the developer components upon their diffusion into the gelatin and emulsion layers is also discussed.
 CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 IT 86-93-1 92-09-1 95-14-7 106-50-3, uses and miscellaneous 108-46-3, uses and miscellaneous 120-80-9, uses and miscellaneous 123-31-9, uses and miscellaneous 148-71-0 1310-58-3, uses and miscellaneous 1310-65-2 1310-73-2, uses and miscellaneous 3010-30-8 5117-07-7 23001-36-7
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. emulsion and **gelatin** layers penetration by, diffusion rates for)
 IT 86-93-1
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photog. emulsion and **gelatin** layers penetration by, diffusion rates for)
 RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 27 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:592023 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:192023

TITLE: Photographic elements containing encapsulated materials

AUTHOR(S): Maley, Stephen B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: UK

SOURCE: Research Disclosure (1977), 159, 35-6
 CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A process for incorporating highly reactive hydrophobic photog. additives into photog. gelatin emulsions by microencapsulation is described. The process is comprised of providing an oil solution in which there are dissolved hydrophobic photog. additives and ≥ 1 monomer which is polymerizable to a solid polymer insol. in the oil, dispersing the oil solution in a polar liquid (i.e. an aqueous gelatin solution) to form droplets, causing polymerization of the monomer, thereby forming an encapsulating wall around each droplet, and adding the dispersion to a Ag halide-gelatin emulsion. Thus, 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole (I) (photog. development restrainer) 0.1 g was dissolved in diethylauramide 5 and EtOAc 10 mL, added to an aqueous gelatin solution (8.7%) (containing Na triisopropylnaphthalenesulfonate 0.4 g) 144 mL with stirring, passed through a colloid mill, chilled, and washed with H₂O. The dispersion was added to a Ag(Br,I) emulsion at 23 mg I/mol Ag, coated on a support, exposed, developed in Kodak D-19 developer, fixed, washed, and dried to show a relative speed of 105, a γ value of 1.05, and a fog value of 0.10 vs. 53, 1.05, and 0.06, resp., for a control in which I was added directly as a MeOH solution

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)
 IT 86-93-1

RL: USES (Uses)

(photog. development restrainer, incorporation of, in gelatin photog. emulsions by microencapsulation)

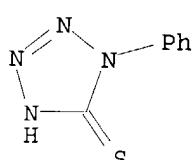
IT 86-93-1

RL: USES (Uses)

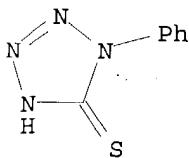
(photog. development restrainer, incorporation of, in gelatin photog. emulsions by microencapsulation)

RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L29 ANSWER 28 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:407023 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:7023
 TITLE: Specific behavior of the gelatins in the presence of artificial restrainers of the physical ripening of photographic emulsions
 AUTHOR(S): Katsev, Anton; Pyuskyulev, Georgi
 SOURCE: Izvestiya na Nauchnoizsledovatel'skiy Institut po Kinematografiya i Radio (1966), 6, 13-19
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Bulgarian
 AB The retardation of the phys. ripening of ammonia-AgBr photographic emulsions caused by the addition of 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole (I) was investigated with 2 types of gelatins- Rousselot 6314 (inert) and Rousselot 8439 A (for photographic AgBr emulsions). It was established that the relative retardation of ripening depends on the type of gelatin. The average grain size of the emulsions with various addns. of I (0-3.8 + 10-4M) was plotted vs. phys. ripening time for both gelatins. The curves had a different character. Gelatin 6314 ripening rate-time curves tended to a constant value after approx. 60 min. even at low I concns. At higher I concns., this effect is attributed to the formation of a monomol. film on the grain surface. The retardation effect of I was more pronounced with gelatin 8439 A as compared to 6314 under identical conditions and concns. A stronger adsorption of this gelatin is suggested to cause the observed difference. Approx. calcns. of the areas occupied by the I ions and gelatin on the surface of the emulsion grains were made and the data are tabulated. It is assumed that ripening stops when a monomol. film of I and gelatin is formed on the surface of the grains. On the basis of the exptl. results, it is recommended to consider the type of gelatin used in the production of photographic paper or other materials prior to the addition of antifogging agents.
 CC 74 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)
 IT 86-93-1
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photographic phys. ripening retardation by, and gelatin types in relation to)
 IT 86-93-1
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photographic phys. ripening retardation by, and gelatin types in relation to)
 RN 86-93-1 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Tetrazole-5-thione, 1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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